

THE DAILY HERALD.

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A LEGISLATIVE DUTY.

One of the imminent duties of the first state legislature of Utah will be to enact a general election law. The Utah Commission will expire as an official body with the birth of the new state. There are many things in our territorial election laws that need to be changed, and they should be swept away and a statute be framed which will meet the demands of the times.

There is a pretty good framework in the existing election laws on which to fashion a competent election system. Registration is essential to it. Methods and officers should be provided for which will ensure a complete and honest registration of qualified voters, and prevent those frauds which were complained of under the imperfect revisions of Republican commission management. It should be made possible for every qualified citizen to vote at every election, and none should be deprived of the privilege on a frivolous technicality. The latest improvements on voting methods ought to be carefully studied. The Australian ballot has been adopted by several states to much advantage. It is, however, rather cumbersome. The voting machine used in some parts of the State of New York appears to be the most perfect, safe and reliable invention known for that purpose. Its use would be perhaps too great for general use in Utah, but the plan is worth looking into.

Every safeguard possible should be thrown around the ballot box to prevent illegal voting, and a proper system of making up, verifying and canvassing the returns should be devised. The framers of the law may profit by the experiences of the past, both with and without the needless body created by the Edmunds act, and forced upon this territory.

Adequate provisions for the punishment of fraud of any and every kind in relation to the elective franchise ought to be made, for corruption at the polls means corruption in all branches of the state government, and the purity of our commonwealth cannot be maintained without the purity of elections.

We mention this matter now so that the members-elect of the state legislature may have it in mind, and that they may prepare themselves to consider the question intelligently when it shall be presented in the assembly. We ought to have a complete law embracing the subjects of state, county and municipal elections, general and special, the qualifying and commissioning of officers and everything pertaining to election affairs. This is but one of the questions to engage the attention of the legislature, yet it is of the utmost importance.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

The announcement of the death of ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman was not entirely unexpected for, for a month ago the whole country expected it and was glad to welcome him back to life, for he was one whom the country delighted to honor. Republicans as well as Democrats loved to speak of him as the Old Roman.

A Virginian by birth, (he was born in Lynchburg, November 13, 1813), he removed with his parents to Chillicothe, Ohio, when six years of age. He started life as a surveyor, but studied law in the office of Governor William Allen, being admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1834 he was elected to Congress, serving one term and declining a renomination. In 1831 he was elevated to the supreme bench of Ohio, serving as chief justice for two years. In 1836 he was the Democratic nominee for governor of Ohio against R. B. Hayes, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States Senate March 4, 1839, succeeding Ben Wade, and was re-elected in 1854. As Senator he introduced the Thurman act, the object of which was to compel the Pacific roads to fulfill their obligations to the government.

He was a candidate for the presidential nomination from his party a number of times, but never received it. In 1858 he received the nomination for Vice-President, and a very large portion of the Democratic party thought that had he been given the first place on the ticket instead of Mr. Cleveland the party would have won.

Of his career in the Senate, Mr. Blaine in his "Twenty Years in Congress" speaks in these terms:

Mr. Thurman's rank in the Senate was established from the day he took his seat, and was never lowered during the period of his service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair in his method of statement, logical in his argument, honest, too, in his conclusions. He had no tricks of discussion, no catch phrases to secure attention, but was always direct and manly. His retirement from the Senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss, indeed, to the body.

He was rough and rugged in appearance, but his soul was great and his heart noble, and in his home he found his greatest happiness. Speaking once of his wife he said: "She has lived to love me and to make my life happy, and I—well, I have done what I could to make the world brighter for her." And he might have added, "To make the world brighter for others." If a man tries not to make this world that is so full of sorrow brighter and better he may be said to have lived in vain. Love and sympathy and cheering words and helping hands is what mankind longs for and he who gives most of them most blesses man. Such a man was Allen G. Thurman. In the performance country. He was a type of man to whom a father might point his son and say, "Follow his example." The whole nation respected him and recognized his worth, but to his party he was almost an idol. He was a man.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

Ex-President Harrison has written an article entitled, "This Country of Ours," and in it he says some things that will meet with the approbation of every American citizen who really cares for law and order. Speaking of the great necessity of the people insisting upon the strict enforcement of the laws, he says:

We need general assemblies of the people in the smaller subdivisions, to be held regularly once or twice a year, town meetings in which two questions only shall be considered: First, are the public officers faithfully and honestly transacting the public business? Second, are the laws—not this law, nor that, but all laws—enforced and obeyed? All questions of law reform should be excluded, left to parties or societies organized to promote them. The enforcement of the law, whether we opposed or aided the making of it; the strict accountability of public officers, whether we opposed or aided

their election, should be the means of making many a young orphan's heart swell with gratitude as well as pleasure, at the time when more fortunate little ones are rejoicing in a father's and mother's love and also in the possession of precious Christmas gifts. Send on your quarters and make the orphans glad.

AT IT AGAIN.

The editor of the Tribune is fired with an unholy ambition to such a heat that he is ready to burn up anybody and everybody who is likely to stand in his way and liable to put his nose out of joint. The "streak of sunshine" approaches the danger line so closely that it gives our neighbor a pain in the eyes and obscures what little of his journalistic vision is left. Here is what the Tribune editor has to say on the withdrawal of Salt Lake City from the contest for the Republican national convention:

It seems that without consultation, advice or authority, Col. Trumbo has unilaterally withdrawn Salt Lake City as an applicant for the place to hold a National convention, and did it a day before the committee met.

Then follow some spiteful remarks about the Colonel's going to Washington on purpose to work in the interest of San Francisco. Now the truth of the matter was thus told in the Associated Press report of the proceedings, which the Tribune editor might have found in the telegraphic columns of that paper:

When Utah was reached in the call of States, Congressman Lannan announced that although Salt Lake had intended to present her claims for the convention she had been so persuaded by the influence of San Francisco that Salt Lake withdrew from the contest.

Does the Tribune editor and rival of Col. Trumbo mean to say that P. H. Lannan went to Washington to work in the interest of San Francisco? Hardly, we should say. But if the withdrawal "without consultation, advice or authority" of Salt Lake City from the contest in favor of San Francisco, is evidence of work in the interest of the latter, then it is clear that the denunciation of the Tribune falls on the head of its own manager.

NOTABLES OF THE DAY.



JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER.

was born near Rainsborough, Highland county, Ohio, February 5, 1846.

He worked on a farm in his boyhood, and when sixteen years of age, enlisted in the 89th Ohio regiment, and served in the army of the Confederacy until the close of the war, having reached the rank of captain, and was discharged as General H. W. Slocum's staff.

After the war he spent two years at Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and then entered Cornell, where he graduated with the first class in 1868. He was admitted to the bar in that year, and in 1870-72 was judge of the Cincinnati superior court, resigning his office on account of ill-health. In 1885 he was elected governor of Ohio.

Mr. Foraker is one of the most prominent men in the Republican party, and will probably be the successor of Senator Bruce in the United States Senate.

THE PROPHETS WERE MISTAKEN.

Unless all of the prophets are mistaken, Joseph Quincy has been elected into a thorough licking.—Washington Post.

PROTECTION FROM BEGGARS.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has asked the police to protect her from beggars. If she had done that six months ago she might have saved about \$13,000,000.—Chicago Dispatch.

REED'S "DO-NOTHING" POLICY.

Since Mr. Reed has announced the "do-nothing" policy for congress, the great question is whether the correct thing for the executive is to do nothing, but shoot ducks.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

CONSENSUS OF REPUBLICAN OPINION.

The consensus of opinion on the part of our esteemed Republican contemporaries on the reassembling of Congress seems to be that this country has "re-nounced the errors of Democracy to embrace those of Republicanism."—New York World.

MR. WILSON IS RIGHT.

Postmaster General Wilson has positively forbidden Chicago postoffice clerks to send a lobby to Washington to work with congress on their salary bill. The clerks are sore, but Mr. Wilson is right; the government does not engage men and protect them by strict civil service rules to allow them to seek to influence congress for their private good.—Kansas City Star.

ALLISON'S BOOM.

The Iowa Republican central committee has formally started Allison's presidential boom to rolling and will soon begin the work of securing "receptive candidates" will soon have to come out of the woods, even if the weather is a bit raw and chilly.—Kansas City Star.

UTAH WILL TAKE HIGH RANK.

According to the report of Utah's territorial governor, the new state, when President Cleveland shall proclaim her statehood will enter the Union under remarkably favorable conditions. The assessed valuation of property has more than quadrupled in twenty years. The industrial and commercial interests make an equally imposing showing, and it only remains for the spirit of progress to be awakened to be preserved and stimulated for the sake of a high rank among the states of the far west.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

E. C. Stedman, who has just refused a professor's chair at Yale, was dismissed from that university when a student.

Joseph Chamberlain now bears the title conferred on him by King Kham and the other Borchums chiefs of Moul-bod, "the who rights things."

The younger Dumas often declared that his school days were the unhappiest of his life. He hated the routine of the classroom, and was subjected to continued insult on account of his parentage.

Alfred Rothschild keeps seven chiefs, one of whom has nothing to do beyond making curries. Rothschild rarely dines away from home, frankly declaring that he prefers his own table to any other.

Professor Cesare Lombroso, who advises that children and youths of habitually criminal tendencies be isolated as lunatics, says there is scarcely a child who does not abuse his power over those who are weaker than he.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson widow of General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame, has the flag which her husband planted over that of the American flag in a first proof vault in her house in Washington. She expects eventually to present it to the government.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher, who has devoted years to the study of the customs of the Indians of the northwest, has been elected one of the sectional vice-presidents of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The honors to Miss Fletcher are the first of the sort extended to a woman by the association.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A man is like a razor, because you can't tell how sharp he is until he is strapped.—Texas Siftings.

Sat On.—Traveler—May I take this seat?

Maiden (from Boston, icily)—Where do you wish to take it sir?—Puck.

A Matter of Principle—"Tommy, do you love your teacher?"

"I would if she wasn't my teacher," said Tommy. "She's awful nice."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Some white folks seems ter 'masine," said Uncle Eben, "dat dey is so much better'n other people dat dar ain't no necessity for 'em to show it by dar actions."—Washington Star.

Tiddikins—Wylder lost his mother-in-law last week.

Wyldikins—I didn't know that the old lady was dead.

Tiddikins—She isn't, but Wylder got his divorce.—Truth.

Countrywoman—I want my boy on the picture.

Portrait Painter—Then it will cost 99 marks more.

Countrywoman—But I am going to hold him on my lap!—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Fond Parent—Here are two quarters for you, Bobby, to put in your little bank.

Bobby—I'd rather have a half if you've got it, Pop.

Fond parent—What for?

Bobby—Cos it won't go through the hole.—Puck.

A Gem.—Parker—Yes; I picked up a number of curiosities when I was abroad. Look at that umbrella.—Bought that in London.

Barker—I don't see anything curious about it.

Parker—There is, though. I didn't try to smuggle it.—Puck.

Soon Over.—City Editor (looking over the paper)—Mr. Huzzler, in writing up the case of old Jones you say "his sickness probably will be of short duration." What assurance have you for that?

Reporter—They have called in a Christian Scientist, sir.—Chicago Tribune.

A Memorable Occasion.—The Shah of Persia—Let's see, when did I last visit Queen Victoria?

Chief Secretary (reproachfully)—I shouldn't think you would forget that, sir.

The Shah—Why not?

Secretary—It was at that time your majesty was forced to take a bath.—Truth.

TO HER.

From me thou shalt not have one word of blame:

I own thy love, thy life, thy heart, thy soul:

I chose thee for myself; I claim thee whole.

Since first the rosy light of Love's pure flame

Led me to woo and win thee for my dame,

Finding in thee the limit and the goal

Of all desires, yet now the tempests roll

About me, of thy sorrow and thy shame.

Mine be thy shame, my darling, mine thy woe:

Since thou hast suffered and has bravely borne

Too much, too long; and could I have it so,

Not all the sweetest airs of Summer

Would bring fit recompense to thee and me

Of loss that should have been, and still might be.

M. IN THE ACADEMY.

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

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THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

THE GEORGE THACKRAH INDEX

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—FOR—

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—AND—

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